MUERTA'S RULE HAS BEEN ONE OF BLOODSHED

Killing of Madero Marked Beginning of Despotism.

MADE VAIN BOAST TO TAFT

Dictator Declared He Would Restore Peace at Once, but Refueal of United States to Recognize Him Assured His Downfall.

Victoriano Huerta took oath as provisional president of Mexico February 19, 1913, the day after President Francisco L Madero, Jr., had been arrested at the national palace.

Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice-president, were shot to death while on a midnight ride under guard from the palace to the penitentiary. The precise manner of their death bas never been explained

One of Huerta's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then president of the United States, the following message:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign.

PROVOKES CIVIL WAR.

The Mexican republic, however, was at once plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding the issuance by Huerta of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora state congress officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair.

Zapata, revolutionary leader to the pouth of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

Salazar, one of the highest generals In the army, denounced Huerta.

Carranza, constitutionalist leader in Chihuahua, assailed Huerta in a bitter statement made public at San Anto-

Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the northern army.

Pasqual Orozco of the clan of the morthern revolutionists was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government. TAFT LEAVES PROBLEM.

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilcon Huerts sent felicitations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huersoon faced growing difficulties in gaising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold on affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the north and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

HUERTA CALLS ELECTION. May 1 Huerta announced that he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election, and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta

June 3. Feliz Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan July 17

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of Amer-Loan interests in Mexico.

REJECTS PEACE EFFORT.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced that he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson.

Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and not be a candidate election day.

Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress to which was attached the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administra-

HUERTA ARRESTS DEPUTIES. Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate October 5 by Senator Domin guez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of himself and

some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared. The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation. To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of

troops to the deputies' chamber,

seized 110 of them and threw them

Ento prison. Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies

In the election campaign certain influence close to the dictator worked for his return to the presidency, with Cleneral Planquet as his running mate,

and lent color to the persistent report that Huerta really desired to be elected and that his pretenses to the contrary were a sham.

U. S. DEMANDS HE RESIGN. When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice on account of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on him to resign.

In a statement to the diplomatic corps November 9 Huerta announced that he would declare the result of the First Move to Amalgamate All election null and order another elec-

November 12 Huerta refused to ac cede to the American demand for his resignation, and Mr. Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave

U. S. VEERS TO CARRANZA. Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States.

The constitutionalists grew stronger and continued their advance to the south. They captured Victoria, Chihuhua, Juarez and Tuliacan. The situation became so critical

that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters. Fighting continued at Tampico and

many other centers. Torreon soon was taken by the constitutionalists. RAISES EMBARGO ON ARMS. An embargo placed on the exporta-

tion of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year. A large number of American troops were concentrated on the border, and

the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened. The constitutionalists advanced on

Torreon and Monterey. The former place was captured early in April. Then came the departure of Mr. Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest

of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerts.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ. April 21 American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railroad and the Americans held the port.

Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted. A conference ensued at Niagara Falls

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz. These have since remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the constitutionalists' hands and the victorious armles continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors were in circulation for many weeks of the resignation of Huerta.

With Huerta's retirement the constitutionalists feel that their revolution has virtually triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero, the constitutional president of Mexico, in February, 1912, and have waged war with unrelenting vigor ever since.

U. S. TROOPS REMAIN IDLE. The prospect of an early solution of the Mexican problem gave both president Wilson and Secretary Bryan much joy, naturally. American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City and recognition has been accorded the new government.

The feeling is general, however, that if Carranza gives guarantees to political offenders as well as the people generally recognition' will be promptly extended by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

LAWYER IN PLACE OF POWER

For the First Time in History Mex-Ican Republic Has a Civilian In Presidential Chair.

Mexico City.-Francisco Carbajal is forty-four years old, a native of the state of Campeche, and a lawyer. Almost ever since the start of his career he has occupied posts in the judiciary. In the Madero administration he was a senator, but relinquished his post to re-enter the supreme court, of which he was chief justice at the time General Huerta appointed him minister of foreign rela-

When General Porfirio Diaz determined in 1911 to treat with the Madero revolutionists, Senor Carbajal proceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carbajal has a reputation for possessing considerable intellectual force and independence of character. His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the exuberance in verbiage and gesticuiation to which Latin-Americans are prone. He is courteous, but a man of few words and little given to elaborate compliments.

Besides, he is neat and well groomed in appearance. His features indicate pure European descent, with-

out any admixture of Indian blood. Altogether he is a man who conveys an impression of reserve power.

He is a good man of business. His probity has never been questioned. He has been sagacious and successful in investments and, while not rich, is a man of independent means. He is a man of family.

INTO ONE LARGE RAILROAD UNION

Employes Made.

MELLEN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Former Head of New Haven Lines May Be Head of Council to Include All Branches of Roads in New

England States.

Boston.-The first move in a campaign for a Federated Council of Brotherhoods, which shall include first the hundreds of thousands of railway men of New England, then the millions Canada, and ultimately perhaps the workers of Great Britain also, occurred at the Quincy house here.

These railroad workers are split up into more than one hundred organizations. None of them will be asked to abandon its present brotherhood. All of them are to be urged to join in the federation that shall give unity of interest and a power of numbers that by themselves they do not posess. The United States federation of separate states and the federation of the German states into a powerful empire are the models upon which the railway campaign is planned.

The leaders of the movement are confident that when it shall be shown to be a united enterprise with the backing of the great majority of the rail-



Charles S. Mellen.

road men of New England the former president of the New Iraven railroad. Charles S. Mellen, will accept the presidency of the federated council. The men who are planning the campaign are enthusiastic in their praise dealings with the employes of the pulls upon his heartstrings.

Agents. One of its prime promoters is agement, a thing, said the English or of instant dismissal.

Sixteen-Year-Old Bull Terrier Buried

in Cypress Hills Cemetery in

New York .- Wreaths of flowers cov-

ered a handsome oak coffin in which

"Tuck Lentz Crawford," a sixteen-

year-old bull terrier, was buried in

Cypress Hills cemetery. Nearly two

hundred dollars set aside ten years

ago by the will of Harry Lentz, at one

time a New York sporting man, was

used in defraying the cost of the fu-

neral. The dog had been Mr. Lentz

The burial was supervised by Mr

Lentz' sister, Mrs. Carolina Crawford

owner of Crawford inn, Paterson. She

tried to have the animal interred on

her property, but the Paterson health

authorities objected. She then pur-

chased a grave in Cypress Hills and

took the coffin there in an automobile.

Tells the Time in Nine Cities.

to the recently-opened London muse-

After the Forest Fire.

from the disastrous forest fires of

1910, which burned over the water-

shed that furnishes the water supply

of the city. This basin included an

area of 2,000 acres and was formerly

well timbered with trees from fifty

to two hundred years old. These

were destroyed by the fires of 1910.

The city used to get its water supply

not only for domestic purposes, but

also for the development of electric-

ity for power and light from that wa-

London.-There has been presented

New York.

F. H. Sidney of the Brotherhood of | ganizer, that he had never heard of be-Railroad Signalmen, and the field offi- fore. "He used to meet his employes cer, once the movement is actually under way, will be Harry Phillips, for- his board of directors at an afternoon merly deputy mayor of West Hamthe East end of London-where in a with both bodies." population of 1,000,000 he had wide experience with the laboring class. The committee on organization and federation is made up of W. R. Pratt of Walpole, L. B. Twitchell of East Braintree, Dana B. Cutter of Lynn, M. E. B. Barrett of Brookline and William F. Fernald of Swampscott, all of whom are connected with the Order of Railroad Station Agents.

Among those who attended the meeting at the Quincy house were Lieutenant Governor Barry, who was at a meeting in February last and declared for federation, and ex-President Eliot, who is declared to have been "cordially invited because he is opposed to labor organizations and with a purpose of showing him that he is wrong.'

It is a big program that has been outlined by the leaders of the federation movement thus: Not sectional nor merely national.

but international in scope. Not to supersede a single present or-

ganization nor to dispossess a single of operatives of the United States and present officer of a railway labor union. Not to indorse any of the revolutionary doctrines, nor to stand for any of the methods of the I. W. W. and like bodies.

But to avoid petty sectional strikes.

To insure some security of tenure. To secure for the operatives places at the tables of the boards of directors who represent now the financing of the properties.

To demonstrate the partnership between capital and labor.

To secure the power that must come to a labor federation with millions of members and to use that power when necessary.

More in detail, Mr. Sidney indicates the split-up condition of the railway men today by reciting a long list of brotherhoods of which many are large, others not so large, and others, still, small, and all failing of the effectiveness which bigness of numbers and unity of action might have. Among these bodies are:

nal Men, the Brotherhod of Station like), the Brotherhood of Railway K. of L.-in all there are said to be a well remembered. dozen organizations of clerks in the made up of civil engineers, surveyors and the like; five bodies of trackmen. tions, and organizations of boller ma- into this co-operative movement. kers, machinists, blacksmiths, elecof North America.

Nor is this a complete list. But the list is long enough to show the text upon which the whole appeal and argument are based.

Each body was represented in the council by four delegates.

Mr. Mellen, in his letters to Mr. Sidney, said: 'It is a great scheme. I fear enough to lead them. I like to be well their proposal warms his blood and prise might prejudice some against

him. The originator of the plan is Earl H. Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Sidney

to be the only one of its kind in ex-

istence. The clock stands 12 feet

high, and in addition to indicating

Greenwich time on the big dial, also

indicates simultaneously on eight

Gets Degree After Many Years.

given the degree of bachelor of sci-

ence at the commencement exercises.

Favors Thin Women.

suits, according to First Deputy Su-

never below 1,000 miners' inches.

Since the fire the records show that

the minimum flow has fallen to

about two hundred and fifty miners'

inches. Each year they have to

get power from steam and to use

a considerable part of this power in

pumping water. Records of the

weather bureau at Wallace show that

the precipitation for the years since

perintendent of Police Schuettler.

Wallace, Idaho, is still suffering the stream, at its lowest stages, was

Chicago.-Women bathers, if they

in conference at a morning hour and hour, and discuss the same problems

Just there comes in the suggestion for the employes to have a representative upon the board of directors. "Why not have them meet at one and the same time, either morning or atternoon, and talk over the matters face to face?" asks Mr. Phillips.

In explaining how he comes to be identified with this movement and his conception of the ends in view, he

"In England we have an amalgamation into one great railroad union of more than nine-tenths of the railway employes of the country. When the men caught on to the idea they flocked to join it at the rate of 3,000 a week. It is not an amalgamation for strike purposes. It's like a nation which wants peace.

"In this country, where there are said to be nearly fifty thousand railroad men out of work, we advise not amalgamation, but federation. Get a



Charles W. Eliot.

great federation and it will command The Brotherhood of Railroad Signal respect and influence now frittered Men, the Brotherhood of American Sig. away. In England, when we got the big amalgamation, even the king took Employes (baggage handlers and the notice, and the appointment of the royal commission to confer with us Clerks, the Clerks' Assembly of the and ascertain our needs and views, is

"Through the co-operation of all par-United States-three divisions of the ties in England we were able to put Order of Railroad Station Agents, the funds into the enterprise which made a New England Association of Round- great amount available for emergency house Foremen, the New England As. purposes. For example, we were able sociation for Maintenance of Way, to support 4 commissariat, and at one clip we sent three shiploads of food to some strikers. Such things may not the Drawbridge Tenders' association, come here for a long time, if at all, bethe International Association of Car cause your men have not really suf-Workers, the roundhouse helpers, the fered, as yet. But the trade unions federated trades, which in some cases over there withdrew their moneys have men in more than fifty occupa. from the sinking funds and put them

"There are plenty of level-headed trical workers, freight house foremen, and able men in the workers' ranks freight handlers-of whom there are and it's good business to get them reptwo organizations, the one linked with resented, not by men of another class the K. of L. and the other with the A. with education and influence and out F. of L .- and the Switchmen's Union of philanthropic interest, but by members of their own number, on the boards of railway directors. I would have such a representative on the New Haven directorate, the Boston & Maine directorate, the New York Central directorate, the Pennsylvania, and soon.

German "Cops" to Unionize. Berlin .-- For some time Berlin poyou are too enthusiastic about myself licemen have been endeavoring to obin connection with it. I am glad the tain permission to form a union. When of Mr. Mellen for his cordial and fair men think me loyal and steadfast some of them began to make arrangements to follow the example of the railway systems he has managed. They thought of by my old associates." And firemen (who have a union), Herr von have written him about their plan, and he went on to intimate that possibly Jagow, the police president of Berlin, in long replies, all in his own hand his association for 20 years with the issued a prohibition, and as a "disciwriting, he has referred to the way capitalistic side of the railway enter- plinary measure" had the moving spirits transferred to positions away from Berlin. The representatives of the policemen, with their legal advisers, Morton of Greenwood, grand president talk enthusiastically of what Mr. Mel. will take the necessary steps to estabof the Order of Railroad Station len did when in the New Haven man- lish a union, despite the latest threats

CANINE HAS \$200 FUNERAL | um an interesting clock, which is said | SURGEON'S KNIVES SCARE BOY

Youthful Culprit Prefers Prison to Being Operated Upon By Physician.

smaller dials the time in as many of Norristown, Pa.-When John Moskothe principal cities of the world. It vitz, a Pottstown boy, was arraigned further contains a barometer and a before Judge William F. Solly for lardate dial. The timepiece was conceny physicians impressed upon the structed in 1851 for the great exhijurist the idea that the boy was not bition, and is a handsome piece of responsible for his criminal tendency, workmanship, the casing and fittings but that it was due to a pressure on being of mahogany, ormolu and the brain caused by a blow from a club bronze. It is said to have cost \$5,000. his father had thrown into a chestnut tree. The court agreed to suspend sentence and try the experiment of an Champaign, Ill.-Twenty-nine years operation. So the boy was sent to the after he had been suspended by the State Institution for Feeble-Minded faculty of Illinois university for "quit-Children at Spring City, with the idea ting chapel," Wester North, now of having an operation performed. stoop-shouldered and wrinkled, was

But the 1ad had no sooner been safely stowed in the asylum than he took leave. He was captured in Chester county and was brought to the jail here and locked up. It is understood are slim, may wear bloomer bathing that Judge Solly will now sentence him to imprisonment instead of the scalpel.

tershed. Before the fires the flow of | strate that the unevenness in the flow must be due to the destruction of the forest cover of the watershed and not to any change in climate or precipita-

tion. The United States forest serv-

ice has undertaken to reforest the

Ambiguous

denuded watershed.

She-"So sorry to hear of your motor accident." Motorist-"Oh, thanks; it's nothing. Expect to live through the fire has been about normal for many more." She-"Oh, the region. This seems to demon not."—Boston Transcript. She-"Oh, but I hope



Soup making is an art. Why trouble with soup recipes when the best chefs in the country are at your service? A few cans of Libby's Soup on your pantry shelf assures you of the correct flavor, ready in a few minutes. There are Tomato, Vegetable, Chicken, Oxtail, Consomme Mock Turtle and other kinds.

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A Beginner.

"Are you a socialist?" "I am." "What do you understand by socialism?" "I haven't got as far along as the understanding part. I picked socialism because I don't like any of the regular brands of politics."

Scene: The Woodshed. She-Tell me of your early strug-

He-There's not much to tell. The harder I struggled, the more the old man laid it on.

Marble Windows.

Remarkably beautiful effects are secured by the use of marble as a means of transmitting light instead of glass. This has been accomplished by a new process which has been devised by an engineer of Hamburg, W. Engle. He has succeeded in making plates of marble no more than three millimeters in thickness and for the use designated it is available up to 20 millimeters thick. The suitability of marble for this purpose was realized some time ago, but the difficulty encountered was that of securing the marble in slabs of sufficient thinness. These plates permit of the passage of a greater amount of light than frosted glass does, and at the same time imparts to the rays a much pleasanter color. Most opal glass imparts to the light an undesirable greenish tinge, while the light which passes through the marble has a reddish violet which is much pleasanter. After the marble has been ground down to the desired thickness it is subjected to an immersion in oil under high pressure, and the effects secured in this manner are said the superior to those of stained

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It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an Ills. young lady. She writes:

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"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum, he feels so much better he would not go

back to coffee for anything." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum-must be well boiled-15c and 25c packages.

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The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

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